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BOOKS FOR PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

"WE STOOP TO CONQUER."

This insulting motto, which was borne so triumphantly in the procession of the British Whig Convention at Baltimore, has called forth from the pen of a private correspondent the following indignant rebuke. Let it be read and preserved.—*New Era.*

The Democrat's Rebuke.

You 'stoop to conquer'!—curse the thought—
The lip that spoke—the hand that penned it:
Our country never shall be bought,
Nor conquered, while we can defend it:
As braves the storm—the mountain rock—
As cleaves the cloud—the eagle's pinion,
We'll meet oppression's battle shock,
And triumph o'er oppression's minion.

You 'stoop to conquer'!—who are you?
That from your mountain height descending,
Break fashion's cobweb barriers through,
And with the sons of freedom blending,
With golden bribe and treacherous smile,
Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution,
And with your reptile smile defile
The temple of our Constitution?

You 'stoop to conquer'!—stoop from what,
High pinnacles or lofty stations?
What proud pre-eminence is that,
Whence ye descend to conquer nations?
Poor nurseries of the Federal sty,
Fed on the husks of aristocracy,
Ye quail in fear beneath the eye
Of nature's true and tried Democracy.

You 'stoop to conquer'!—whom? the free
Inheritors of glory's banner,
Who never yet has bowed the knee,
Nor sung oppression's loud hosanna—
Children of stress who valor bore
From tyrant brows the diadem,
And in the march of nations bore
The first proud trophy won from them?

'We stoop to conquer'! May the name
Of him who bore that banner linger
Forever on the roll of shame,
A mark for scorn's unmoving finger,
May they who hailed that banner when
Its dark folds to the air were given,
Traitors alike to God and men,
From freedom's home in scorn be driven.

Back to your dens, poor drivelling fools—
Born in corruption's darkest regions,
Fit only for the servile tools:
Of tyranny's accursed legions:
The hearts of freemen, while they keep
Watch o'er the rights their sires bequeathed them,
Shall blast with curses, loud and deep,
The words ye breathe, and lips that breathe them.

PORTENTOUS.

[From the Democrat's Almanac, for 1841.]

Martin Van Buren.

The election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States was a striking example of the force and elevating effect of our republican institutions, showing as it did that talent, unaided by the adventitious distinctions of birth or wealth, could rise to the highest honors of our republic.

Martin Van Buren was the son of a farmer in Kinderhook, Columbia County, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the State of New York, having emigrated from Holland.

The President of the United States is now 53 years of age, as he was born at Kinderhook on the 5th of December, 1782.

From his first outset in public life Mr. Van Buren embraced the views and espoused the cause of the democratic party, and manfully defended it against an overwhelming majority of the wealth and legal talent of the country which gave him birth.

In April, 1812, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Senate of New York from the Middle District after one of the most furious contests ever known in the State, defeating, by a majority of 200, Edward P. Livingston, the candidate of the Bank of America party, the federalists and the friends of Aaron Burr.

In 1815, the republican party having regained their ascendancy in the State, their sense of the distinguished merit of Mr. Van Buren and his zealous defence of their principles was marked by his appointment to the office of Attorney General.

In 1816, Mr. Van Buren was re-elected to the Senate for four years by a large majority. In 1819, the federalists having obtained a temporary ascendancy in the State, their hatred and dread of Martin Van Buren was evinced by his

instant removal from the office of Attorney General, in which he had given the most eminent proof of ability and sound legal knowledge.

The following year the Democrats were again predominant, and offered him a re-appointment to the office in which he had done so much honor to their choice, and proved himself worthy of their highest honors, but he declined.

Mr. Van Buren, during the whole of his legislative career, was the friend and confidential adviser of Daniel D. Thompson, the Democratic leader in New York, and contributed much to his re-election to the office of Governor when opposed by the federalists of the day.

Mr. Van Buren advocated the great system of internal improvements by the Erie Canal after due investigation, and yielded to the nomination of De Witt Clinton, believing him to be a republican and true friend to the interests of his State.

The conduct of Mr. Clinton in office disgusted the democratic party, and Mr. Van Buren took strong ground against him, for which offence he was removed from the office of Attorney General, as before stated.

On the 6th of February, 1821, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Senate of the United States, against the combined efforts of the Federalists and Clintonians, and also a member of the Convention to amend the State Constitution.

In both these high trusts he well maintained the distinguished rank which had been awarded to him by all parties, and his advocacy of Democratic principle was not less ardent or efficient than those exerted in less prominent stations.

Mr. Van Buren remained a member of the United States Senate for seven years, having been re-elected in 1827 by a large majority, and in March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of State by Andrew Jackson, then elected to the Presidency of the United States, having previously resigned the office of Senator to assume the reins of government in his native State, to which he was elected in November, 1828.

During his occupancy of the gubernatorial chair, he introduced to the Legislature, what passed into a law, the celebrated Safety Fund System, which has contributed so much to preserve the Banking system of the Empire State from the ruin and crash of other State institutions.

In April, 1831, difficulties having arisen among the members of the cabinet, Mr. Van Buren, to allay the excited feelings of envy at his sudden and remarkable elevation to the highest offices in the gift of a free people, resigned the office of Secretary of State, and at the urgent application of the President, accepted the important appointment of Minister to Great Britain.

Mr. Van Buren was received with distinguished favor in England, and the negotiations he was charged to effect appeared in a favorable train, when the Senate, by the casting vote of the Vice President, rejected his nomination and he was of course recalled.

In 1832, Mr. Van Buren was elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States by a large majority, receiving one hundred and eighty-nine electoral votes out of two hundred and eighty-six.

This was a most signal triumph, and proved that the great principle of Mr. Van Buren's political life, which has been a firm confidence in the sober second thought of the people, was based on truth, while his adversaries, who acted on the belief that the people could be deceived, were utterly overwhelmed and scattered by the explosion of a mine they had laid for his destruction.

Mr. Van Buren's deportment and general bearing in the chair of the Senate commended him to the favor of all but the most bitterly malignant, and in May, 1835, he was nominated as the democratic candidate for Presidency of the United States by a unanimous vote.

The people in the fall of 1836 ratified the doings of the Democratic convention, and by their suffrages Martin Van Buren was elevated to the highest office in the gift of a free people.

The charge of non-commitment was freely urged against Mr. Van Buren, until his celebrated letter to Sherrod Williams [a who who put certain questions to him in the hope of entraping him] at once and forever silenced the clamor on that ground.

The downfall of the rotten banking system of our country in May, 1837, combined with the intimate connexion and immense influence those institutions had over the action of the government for a moment paralyzed the energies of the Democratic party.

The bold and determined ground taken by the President in his special message to Congress dispersed the clouds and despondency, and the ranks of the republican army, thinned by desertion of the bankites and speculators, at once were filled with the bone and sinew of the country.

In November, 1837, no man seemed rash enough to predict anything short of the utter ruin and destruction of the President but in May, 1840, the only hope of opposition to him and the divorce of bank and state, is found in the cry of "crackers and hard cider," and the name of a military chieftain, a title once the detestation and abhorrence of the Federal party.

Martin Van Buren has always relied upon the people for support in the darkest hours of political hurricanes and the tornadoes of bank oppression and ruin.

The result has so far justified this reliance, and we have not the slightest doubt that the elections in the fall of this year will prove that the people have no desire to change their rulers or course of national policy, much less such change as the mis-called Whigs would give them.

The British Whigs of Vermont have nominated the old State officers for re-election.

SOMETHING WORTH READING.

The annexed resolution, taken from the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, lately held in Fayetteville, N. C., contains more condensed historical truth in relation to the banks and currency, than is generally found in documents of the same kind. It deserves not only to be read, but to be studied and remembered. A Democracy, armed with such weapons, may successfully withstand the attacks of the adversary with its volumes of lying speeches, and myriad sheets of perversions and mis-statements. No one can rise from the perusal of this resolution, without feeling stronger in his political faith, and more determined to persevere in the good cause of Reform, in which the Democratic party has been so long engaged. The all-prevailing power of Truth may be slow in its conquests, but it is sure, to the ultimate overthrow of error, ignorance, and deception.

Again we say, read this extract. It is a long article, but there is not a useless word in the whole of it. When you are done with it, lend it to your neighbor:

Resolved, That the fall of prices and the distresses of the country, are the effects of over-trading, frauds, suspensions, contractions, and expansions of the currency by the banks in this country and in England: That, in proof of this, we submit facts to a candid world. The vast expansion of the currency by the Bank of England, after its re-charter, about 1832 or '33, involved that country deeply in debt; this expelled gold from circulation, and caused its exportation. To regain this gold, the Bank of England, in the year 1837, contracted its currency, called in its notes by enforcing payment from its debtors. The prices of all labor and produce fell from twenty to fifty per cent., and hundreds of thousands of people were ruined and reduced to beggary, starvation, crime, and death. Having regained its gold, the Bank, in 1838 and '39, again expanded its currency, increased its loans to such an extent, that not only the people were involved in a vast debt, but the bank itself, the Great Regulator, to prevent its own bankruptcy, had, last fall, to borrow millions from the Bank of France; at the same time, it commenced calling in its notes, pressing the merchants and manufacturers who were in debt to it, in order to reduce the foreign exchange, and prevent the efflux of specie from its vaults. The consequence has been, as in 1837, that ruin overwhelmed many persons of all classes; prices of labor and produce fell from thirty to fifty per centum; the merchants and manufacturers could no longer buy our cotton, flour, &c., and had to discharge their laborers; thousands of families were reduced to beggary, deprived of houses and homes, and all the comforts of life; children begging bread from mothers who could not supply it; pestilence, crime, and death, too appalling to behold, spread over the three sister kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, comprehending in one sad fate, several hundred thousand human beings. The course of the banking system in this country, during the same period, is but the counterpart of the course of the same system in England, showing what the President said in his last message is true, that the banks in this country are bound to the bankers in England, by one chain of sympathy and dependence. And when we properly estimate this influence, and the corruptions, fashions, and aristocratic notions which too intimate intercourse with Europe may spread throughout the country, every Democrat ought to be awake to the danger!

The country well remembers the expansion of the currency in 1818; when the great regulator on this side the water took the lead; every body in debt, trying to live without work, prices rising, people speculating, and business seemingly prosperous. Suddenly all was changed. The Bank of the United States, then on the verge of bankruptcy, (just saved herself by a loan of specie), commenced calling in its debts, pressing the local banks for specie, and shipping the specie to Europe. All the banks at the same time bearing down upon the people who were in debt to them. What was the consequence? The banks, in 1819, all suspended specie payment; the prices of nearly every thing fell at least fifty per cent., commerce and trade were suspended, property changed hands, millions were ruined, the jails every where were crowded with debtors, and the land covered with mourning.

"No Sub-Treasury—no specie circular—no removal of the deposits" in the year 1818 or 1819.

The next expansion took place in 1825. The banks loaned freely; commenced speculating in cotton; it rose to twenty cents a pound; they next call in, press the people, and contract the currency; the prices of land, negroes, cotton, &c., tumbled down to almost nothing; the farmers are ruined, and the trade of the country continued paralysed throughout 1827, '28, '29.

"No Sub-Treasury—no specie circulars—no removal of the deposits" in the years 1825, '26, '27, '28.

In 1829 and '30, Gen. Jackson called the attention of Congress to the profligate course of the Bank of the United States, as her charter was to expire in 1836. The Bank, for the purpose of obtaining a re-charter from Congress, began to increase its loans to the people, but especially to members of Congress and to editors of newspapers. In October, 1830, her statement shows a total of discounts and Bills of Exchange \$79,960,052. In March, 1831, a total of \$79,428,

070—being an increase of about thirty millions, in about two years—Congress passed a bill to re-charter it—But General Jackson vetoed it in the summer of 1832, showing he could not be intimidated by the Bank; and the people re-elected him that fall. The bank now changed its course, and in the year 1833 contracted its issues, called in a large portion of its vast debt, run upon the local banks for specie, shipped the specie to Europe to pay the debt it had contracted there in 1832, and raise the shout of ruin and distress by its panic orators in Congress and by its hireling presses throughout the nation. This created a memorable panic of 1833 and '34, which suspended the trade and business of the country; threw down prices, and caused distress and ruin to thousands; and which was got up by the Bank, its panic orators and presses, to alarm the people into the belief that the country could not do without the Bank, and to force a re-charter from Congress.

"No Sub-Treasury—no specie circular" in 1833, '34.

The Bank having failed to obtain a charter from Congress, next applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and by bribery and corruption, effected its purpose under the title of a bill not to re-charter a bank, but to repeal taxes, and to promote the internal improvements of the State.

With larger powers than she before possessed, as Mr. Biddle affirmed, these same corporators, under a new name, commenced a new and grander scale of business. In the beginning of 1836, the bank increased its discounts beyond all former precedent, sold out some of its old branches, bought out State banks, speculated in stocks of all kinds, loaned to corporations and States, entered into the cotton market, the flour market, and the beef market. As the currency swelled, prices rose, new banks started up like mushrooms—speculations commenced in public lands, the imports increased nearly 100,000,000 in two years: beyond their ordinary amount, every body seemed to be getting rich, not by hundreds only, but by thousands and millions; but, alas, pay day comes, and now the bank reverses the screw: England demands in specie the debt we owe to her of about \$150,000,000 for excess of imports and interest on loan—the merchants enter into a conspiracy in the month of May, 1837, (the U. S. Bank taking the lead), to suspend the payment of their notes. They refuse to pay the Government, whose money they hold in deposit, to the amount of between thirty and forty millions. This bankrupts the Federal Treasury; and hampers the people at the feet of the banks. The banks contract their issues, call in their debts and press the people. Speculators, merchants, and brokers failed in our cities to the amount of twenty millions in one week; down tumbled the prices of stocks and cotton, lands and negroes; in fine, the whole scene was changed from bloated prosperity, to one of ruin and dismay. The President calls Congress together in September, 1837, recommends the Sub-Treasury, viz: that the affairs of the Federal Government should be separated from the banks, and that the Government should collect its own revenue in the money of the Constitution, and keep it by its own officers, under oath and good bond and security, who should not, like the banks, be allowed to use it. A bill is introduced into Congress to that effect; a few false Democrats, calling themselves Conservatives, deeply involved in the interest of State banks, join the Federal party, and vote against it.

To encourage the banks to resume specie payments, whereby confidence might be restored, and the business of trade revived, Congress passed a law, giving the banks one, two, and three years time to pay their debt to the Government. Some of the banks immediately resumed, but the United States Bank held out until the month of August, 1838, when it, for the first time, resumed. Confidence being now partially restored, the scene again changes. That bank being overwhelmed with debt in Europe, and having, by its desperate course, sustained great losses, and now ignominiously abandoned by its president; to pay these debts, revive its credit in Europe, and repair these losses, practised the enormous fraud of throwing into circulation in the South, in the purchase of cotton, and in exchange for local bank paper, an immense amount of the notes of the old bank. With the local bank notes, it drained the Southern banks of their specie, to ship to Europe—substituted for them a spurious and fraudulent currency, created a wild speculation in cotton, lands, and negroes. It opened a new and wider field than ever of Bank expansion, by encouraging the States and corporations to borrow between two and three hundred millions to carry on various schemes of internal improvement. Established an agency or bank in England to sell cotton, deal in exchange and State securities. Encouraged the merchants to import goods by furnishing facilities of exchange, to the amount of many millions, more than our exports could pay. The months of last August and September befell the people of these United States overwhelmed with debt—the States in debt about two hundred millions to British bankers. Rail roads and canal corporations in debt many millions more—the merchants in debt to England for the over-importations of 1837, 1838, and 1839, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty millions more. Now mark how all these things came to a head last September 11!

In that month we have seen the Bank of England borrowing money—the trade and commerce of England prostrated in the dust—her laboring population reduced to beggary and starvation, and the prices of American produce, cotton, flour, etc., struck down to almost nothing; while

in that same month, we witness our Great Regulator borrowing money of the Barings, Hoopes, and Hottinguers of England, France, and Holland. Its three or four hundred thousand bales of speculation cotton stored in the ware houses of Liverpool, cannot be sold at any price. Its visions of wealth suddenly blasted—pressed to death by its creditors in England, and to sustain its credits, borrowing money North and South, by the issue of post notes, with the local bank notes received for its post notes, draining the local banks of their specie, and shipping it to Europe, until the superincumbent mass of debt, pressing every where, caused that bank to suspend specie payment on the first week in last October. The other banks generally followed in succession, the business and trade of the country was paralysed, and down went the prices of labor, produce, land, and stocks, and thousands, as usual, ruined.

"No Sub-Treasury, no specie circular in force—no deposits removed" last October.

It appears by a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, on the condition of the banks throughout the Union, that during the last year, the banks contracted their circulation about thirty millions of dollars, thus diminishing the currency from about 25 to 30 per cent. For the last six months, the banks have refused to pay their own debts, while they have been drawing in their notes and making money scarce, and enforcing payment from the people.

The banks have thus thrown down the prices of a labor and produce, by destroying the markets for it at home and abroad, by withholding that accommodation to the people which the Government extended to them in 1837, by pressing their debtors, drawing money in, and letting none out. As go the banks, so goes the trade and business of the country. A few irresponsible men exercise a secret, invisible power over the fortunes, the comfort, and lives of the community, which it seems no power can control.

[From the Eastern Argus.]

THE PEOPLE'S BILL: The Constitution Restored!

We rejoice to announce to our readers the passage by Congress, of that great measure of deliverance and safety, the INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL. It was passed on the evening of the 30th of June, by Ayes, 124—Nays 107. A correspondent of the New York Era says, that there have been 35 British Whig speeches made upon the bill, consuming 102 14-64 hours. The friends of the same have made 26 speeches occupying 59 24-60 hours.

Thus, after years opposition, which was kept up to the last moment, the leading measure of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, which he boldly announced at a time of difficulty and peril, and has since perseveringly adhered to, has been at length decisively adopted! Such a result is a noble triumph of principle, and a proud tribute to Mr. Van Buren's sagacity and firmness.

The following are the Yeas and Nays upon the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Judson Allen, Hugh J. Anderson, Atherton, Banks, Bently, Bernie, Black, Blackwell, Boyd, Brewster, Aaron V. Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William O. Butler, Bynum, Carr, Carroll, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Colquhoun, Connor, Mark A. Cooper, Wm. R. Cooper, Craig, Crary, Cross, Dana, Davee, John Davis, John W. Davis, Dickerson, Doan, Doig, Dringolow, Duncan, Earl, Eastman, Ely, Fine, Fletcher, Floyd, Forance, Galbraith, Gerry, Griffin, Hammond, Hand, J. Hastings, Hawkins, Hill of North Carolina, Hill, Holleman, Holmes, Hook, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jackson, Jameson, Joseph Johnson, Cave Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Killa, Leadbetter, Leet, Leonard, Lowell, Lucas, McClellan, McCulloch, McKay, Mallery, Marchand, Medill, Miller, Montanya, Montgomery, Samuel W. Morris, Newhall, Parrish, Parmenter, Parris, Paynter, Patken, Pickens, Prentiss, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhett, Rives, Robinson, Edward Rogers, James Rogers, Ryall, Samuels, Shaw, Sheppard, Albert Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, Starkweather, Steenrod, Strong, Sumter, Swearingen, Sweney, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philip P. Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Turney, Vanderpool, Vroom, David W. Waggoner, Waterson, Weller, Jared W. Williams, Henry Williams, and Worthington—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Alfred, John W. Allen, Andrews, Baker, Barnard, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Calhoun, John Campbell, Wm. B. Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chalm, Chittenden, Clark, James Cooper, Crab, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Davies, Garrett, Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dennis, Dellet, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Fillmore, James Garland, Rice Garland, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, Goode, Graham, Graves, Green, Grinnell, Habersham, Hall, Wm. S. Hastings, Hayes, Henry, John Hill of Virginia, Hoffman, Hunt, James, Jenifer, Charles Johnston, William G. Johnston, Kempshall, King, Lincoln, McCarty, Marvin, Mason, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan, Calvary Morris, Naylor, Nisbet, Ogle, Osborne, Peck, Peck, Pope, Profit, Randall, Randolph, Rariden, Ray, Reed, Ridgway, Russell, Sintonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Truman Smith, Stanly, Stuart, Tallaferro, Waddy Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Peter J. Wagner, Warren, Edward D. White, John White, Wick, Thomas W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, and Christopher H. Williams—107.

So the bill was passed.

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."—Jefferson.

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sons of Massachusetts, (my native State,) in pre-
venting the British Court from holding its ses-
sions at Plymouth, to forge new hampers to ham-
per the unhampered and unhamperable aspira-
tions of the free born mind.

By B. Streeter, of Livermore.
The Whig Celebrations at Livermore and
Wilton—May their Whig temperance, Whig re-
ligion, Whig morality, and Whig decency, not
catch the belly ache to-day, by the too free use
of skim-milk cheese and hard water cider.

By Col. Chas. Andrews.
The Ladies of Turner—Their beauty com-
mands our admiration—their virtue, our respect
—their good taste, on this occasion, in the decor-
ation of our meeting house, our thanks and
good wishes.

By Capt. Samuel Pumpilly.
Truth—May it shock the powers of the ser-
pent-headed hypocrite.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor,—Perhaps it is thought by many,
that the Democracy of the country, are sufficient-
ly aroused from their slumbers, to guard the citi-
del of liberty, and protect the principles they
hold dear, from the hand of the destroyer. But
it may be well for us to carefully enquire, is this
the case? Are we in the field with our arms
ready to repel the first assault and contest the
ground with our enemies, inch by inch, or are
we flustering ourselves that all is well, folding our
hand and saying,

"A little more sleep, a little more slumber!"

Has any Democrat forgotten that the "price of
liberty is eternal vigilance"? True, we have a
majority of democratic voters in this State, but
this will avail us nothing unless we get them out
to the polls. That party who expect to obtain a
victory without fighting for it, will find a mortify-
ing defeat the legitimate consequence of their
sluggishness, and inactivity.

I would not wish to excite unnecessary alarm,
but at this all important crisis, in the political
affairs of our country, I would call upon every
Democrat to look about himself and see if he is
doing his duty—his whole duty. Look at the
extraordinary exertions of our opponents, who are
"compassing sea and land to make one pros-
elyte"—who are flooding the country with their
publications which teem with falsehood and mis-
representations, tending to deceive the honest
portion of the community who read but little;
awakening the sympathies of those laboring under
pecuniary embarrassment, and exciting the pre-
judices of the credulous against the principle men
and measures of the administration. Never were
they more active, more vigilant in prosecuting
their plans and operations, than they are at the
present time. Their whole force is under strict
discipline, every man is "marked and lettered,"
and at the sound of the "Kent Bugle," every
soldier will be at his post, ready for action. They
will resort to all means, fair and unfair, to effect
their purpose.

In view of all this, it is high time for the de-
mocracy to buckle on their armor; they have noth-
ing to fear, if they will but do their duty; the
principles of eternal truth and justice always have
and always will prevail over error and delusion;
the fiercer the contest the more glorious the vic-
tory.

O. P. Q.

July 14, 1840.

To the Editor of the Oxford Democrat:

Sir,—It is well known that the federal party was
never before exerting itself, as in the present presi-
dential canvass. It has taken to itself new weapons,
and is wielding them with an energy worthy a holier
cause. It is life or death with that party, and while
I trust in Heaven that it may prove their political
death, I would not have the Democracy of Oxford in-
active. Our position is a novel one. We, who have
ever before been acting in the offensive, are now re-
lying upon the merits of our cause alone, simply de-
fending ourselves against the malicious attacks of a
desperate foe. Is it not time to rally? To put forth
the energies of the party? To come forward man-
fully to battle? It is not enough that we merely
refute the falsehoods, and repel the attacks of our
adversary. We should come forward as we have
been wont to do in olden times, with the weapon of
truth in our hands; and carry the war into the enemy's
camp, and fight him on his own soil. Why, sir, do we
thus delay? Why has our County Convention been
deferred so long? Are the Democrats of Oxford as-
leep? Shall the federal leaders in this county, aid-
ed by the pecuniary means furnished them by the
merchants of Boston and the bankers of London, throw
their pernicious and poisonous documents and elec-
tionering trash into every house in the county, with
nothing to counteract their baneful influence? Into
what part of this county or this State can you go, into
what house, where you will not find them? Even the
seventh edition of John Davis' speech is circulating in
every nook and corner; which, by the way, is calcu-
lated to exert more baleful influence upon unreflex-
ing and timid minds, than any other document I have
seen. But, Mr. Editor, if we have been too negligent
in the past—if there has been an undue, I will not say
conscientious, reticence in calling our Convention out
so late a day—if our towns have neglected to orga-
nize themselves, let us not spend our time in vain re-
grets for errors of the past, but wake up our energies
for the future—shake off the lethargy which a long
period of uninterrupted success is so well calculated
to induce, and arm for the coming conflict. Rest as-
sured that a battle is to be fought, unprecedented in
the political contests of this country. Why, Mr. Ed-
itor, does not some of your correspondents take up this
name speech of John Davis, strip from it the web of
sophistry and falsehood, that is so artfully woven
around it? Expose alike its false positions, and
equally false deductions? Let us come out, sir—
Let us come out and show to the world, by arguments
and facts, and not by declamation, that the Demo-
cracy, the friends of the Administration, are not only not
the enemies of the poor man, but that on this party,
and this alone, are centred his only hopes of future
prosperity and happiness. Show to the world, too,
what is most susceptible of proof, that the federal pa-
rty is now, as it ever has been, the poor man's enemy.

—that from that party the laborer has nothing to hope,
but the certain prospect of servitude and misery—
From the very nature of things it is so. Their pe-
cuniary interests, their hopes of a monarchial, or, at
least, an aristocratical, government,—their educa-
tion, their modes and habits of thinking, all—con-
spire to show that they have no permanent sympathies
with the common people,—that their pretended friend-
ship for the poor man is but a cloak, which, though
artfully worn, but illy conceals the hideousness of
their principles beneath.

Again I say, let the Democracy arouse! I have
been prompted, Mr. Editor, to these remarks, by a
consciousness that the Democracy of Oxford was not
doing its duty,—that it is not doing what the party at
large has a right to demand at our hands,—what the
friends of liberty and equal rights throughout the Uni-
on, have a right to expect. And in making them, I
have been acting more in accordance with the dic-
tates of duty, than from inclination. I am a plain, un-
lettered man. I belong to the huge paw class, and
am much more accustomed to handle the hoe and the
scythe, than to wield the pen.

If, sir, in your judgment, the above suggestions are
calculated, as they were intended, to incite to action
the energies of the Democratic party, you will please
give them a place in your paper, and oblige

AN OLD FARMER.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor,—Being an observer of matters
and things in general, and especially of Federal
Conventions, your readers would be offended,
I trust, if I say a few words about the Whig
squad of genuine democrats that met at Paris
Hill the other day.

In the first place, it would seem to be a matter
of enquiry, what did they go there for? What
will all their doings amount to? Why, the
"bears" of old Oxford will walk up to the polls
next fall, and say to Zadoc, you ain't Long
enough to go to Congress, and more than all
that, it will be Long time before you will be, and
you will have a great many Long-ings before
you will have the honor to sit under the drop-
pings of "Old Tip's" cider barrels," and in the
Hall of the Capitol, write your name, "Free,
Zadoc Long, Member of Congress."

As for the Doctor and Tip's prototype for the
Vice Presidency, you, gentlemen, will have to
stand living witnesses to the lean minority of the
Federal Whigs in old Oxford, till you are worn
out in the service, before you can have your
names dubbed as honorable, or assume the official
dignity of Senators.

Now, as a friend to Norris, I sometimes feel
almost sorry to think he can't get elected once,
because it would make him feel so well. Only
think of it; to be chairman of the committee on
nominations, and report Simon Norris, Esq.,
for County Treasurer. Then be President of
the Convention, and announce Simon Norris,
Esq., for County Treasurer; and every time have
the huge paws row the Esquire clear up to the
head of Salt river! Oh! 'tis too much for poor
human nature to bear. Why would it not have
a good effect to invite all the Locos into a cer-
tain public house on the Hill, and whisper in
their ears, "Come, gentlemen, 'tis 'hard times,'
can't afford to take brandy, but 'you'll have a
good glass of 'hard cider,' you shall be welcome."
It appears to me that we might "come it," on
some of these "poor, ignorant, benighted Tories,"
by taking some such sort of a way.

Last, though not least, comes a candidate,
whom all the Whigs call Capt. Goodenow; a
man who had more influence, while he belonged
to the Locos, than all the Generals, Colonels,
and Majors combined together; who, when ever
he went out electioneering, "kicked up such a
dust" he could n't "see his tail behind him";
who was the chief stay and support of the Demo-
cratic party, especially in the town of Paris, &c.,
&c. He is the man the old feds had to swallow,
and some of them were so awfully nauseated with
the dose, that they ain't done making up faces yet;
and like Col. Crockett, make such ghastly grim-
aces, that they would almost take the bark off a tree.
However, they have one thing to comfort them
in their efforts to put the Captain on a "high
horse": Benedict Arnold, after he deserted the
patriots of the Revolution, was made a General
in the British army, and, by proclamation, invited
his old comrades in arms to come and serve
under him, and fight on the right side. I don't
mean to be understood as comparing our Elector
to Arnold, but merely suggest the idea, for the
comfort and consolation of those old true hearted
feds, who, for the sake of policy, have to stand
back in the "rear rank," and are only permitted
to look over his shoulders after "beauty and
booty." I understand the Captain said in his
speech, he was more thankful for the honors con-
ferred upon him, because he should certainly get
elected. Wonder if he ever read the story about
the boy who "whistled before he got out of the
woods," or of the old woman who "counted her
chickens before they were hatched"? If not, I
would advise him to borrow an old and improved
edition of them, now in the hands of almost all
the Whigs, who have ever been candidates for
office for many years past.

"Go ahead," Captain, take all the comfort you
can, thinking about how you shall get elected;
for immediately after November, you and your
electoral colleagues, will all be flat on your backs,
on board the fine Steamer "Log Cabin," with a
stiff breeze, bound for the head of Salt River,
with all your cider barrels on board, empty and
dry as a "contribution box," with your birch
brooms and standards at half mast, while the
solemnity of the scene will be heightened by the
chief singers, who will, for the last time, perform
the celebrated Whig song, commencing with—
"O! I never will play the Loco Pote any more,"

while the whole crew shall join in one grand
chorus:

"Oh! I never will mention her
On to her memory live;
For little Ynn has clear out
The grumpy of the West."

Yours, truly,
July 14, 1840.

"HUGH PAW."

DEMOCRATIC.—There was a large gathering
at Kinderhook on the 4th inst. said to number
from 3000 to 5000.

York County Convention.

ALBANY, July 4th.

DEAR SIRS,—I can but improve the eve, of
a day, well spent, in giving you a faint sketch
of the Great Democratic Convention which as-
sembled here this morning for the purpose of
confering on all matters politically interesting
to the people of this county.

Those who reside in the pleasant village of
Albany, had an opportunity to-day of testing the
opposing spirits of Federalism and Democracy.
At an early hour there was a great gathering
of British Whigs who met here by appointment,
from the surrounding towns. They here ar-
ranged themselves, under the direction of ap-
pointed Marshalls, with as much of show and
vain pomp as could be well displayed, and took
up their hard cider march for Kinderhook, the
scene of the General Hard Cider carnival.
The follies inherent in Federalism, were exhib-
ited to the full; and honest and simple hearted
Democrats who acted as lookers on, certainly
were astonished, through in a different manner
from that which the Federal leaders intended.
Banners on which were inscribed mottoes, whose
sense was only nonsense; were borne aloft and
badges were appended to the button holes which
the wearers exhibited with all the vain pride of
pleased children—noise, and clamor, and the
loud laughter that speaks the vacant mind,
were had and enjoyed as the necessary adjunct
of Federal gathering.

On the whole a more ridiculous and farcical
display was never made by Federalism. The
poor dupes were evidently pleased in thus mak-
ing a parade of folly, and the many Democrats
who witnessed it could but partake of the pleas-
ure to a like degree, though different in kind.
The badges of party worn in the button hole re-
minded me of a saying of the elder Adams,
"that the common people had an antipathy to
an innocent ribbon"—and the feds may learn
as the result of their vain display, that the words
of their great political progenitor, have more of
truth than there is in most federal sayings. But
the worst reflection occasioned, was, that whilst
these feds, young and old, were enjoying the
day of our National Independence to the utmost
verge of its license, poor old Harrison himself
was passing it in the distance imposed upon
him by his thinking Committee. And what
could have been the poor prisoner's feelings on
this day! Alas for him! he is gagged and
could not give them utterance. Did the federal
rioters once direct their thoughts to the poor
lamb cleft at North Bend? who was spending the
day under Guardianship? His truly pitiable
condition, crumpled, cabined and confined,
and his only allowance, hard cider, was not in all the
thoughts of these whig rioters.

I gladly turn from the ridiculous spectacle,
purposely made by the feds to the far different
and orderly decorous appearance which the
long line of Democrats exhibited when they
entered the Village. Those from the Saco
River and the Ossipee towns, came in between
the hours of nine and ten. They were extend-
ed for more than a mile in length. In this
vast procession quiet and order were observed
in a manner which spoke the good sense and
good character of those by whom it was com-
posed. There was no shouting from the car-
riage to another—no noise—no confusion, but
it proceeded to its destination, "calm as a sum-
mer's morning." Soon after its arrival, the
members from the Western towns came in, in
still greater number, preceded by a band of mus-
ic.

I will not attempt to account in detail the pro-
ceedings of the organized Convention, as you
will have all in proper form in the Saco D-
mocrat of Tuesday. There was no Temple of
human contrivance that could contain this vast
Democratic multitude. The sublimest temple
—that not made with hands was alone equal to
the wants of the great assembly. The Conven-
tion convened itself in front of the Court
House—the verdant earth beneath its feet, and
the broad canopy of heaven over head.

The Hon. ISAAC HILL was present, and was
introduced to the Convention by Moses Mc-
Donald Esq. of Limerick, in a few brief and
pertinent remarks. The assembled Democrats,
hailed, in a manner that came from, and went
to, the heart, the appearance of this man in
their midst, so long the pride and champion
of Democracy in the Granite State. No man
has been more persecuted for political righte-
ousness sake, than Mr. Hill. He has for years
been a distinguished mark for the venom'd ar-
rows of Federalism. But protected by a mail
of Democratic temper, all the poisoned shafts
of political malice have fallen harmless at his
feet. He still lives in the affections of the De-
mocracy whose servant he is, whilst his ene-
mies are assigned to merited contempt. His
maligners and detractors have perished by their
own wicked devices—like Hannu, of old they
are strangled by the very hemp cords they had
prepared for another.

The address of Gov. Hill, was worthy of the
occasion and the man, and rich in the lessons
of political wisdom. I need not say more than
this, as it will be published and circulated, and
widely read. The vast concourse listened in
attentive silence and gave occasional sponta-
neous evidence of the interest they felt in its
subject. The Democrats of York County will
not soon forget the day and the Address—
Those who heard with pleasure, will read with
added delight—and those who are not blest with
hearing, will enjoy it by the seeing of the eye.

The Convention was addressed during the
afternoon eloquently and ably by Judge Hayes,
and Mr. Patterson of S. Berwick, Mr. McDon-
ald of Limerick, Mr. Maxwell of Biddeford,
and several others; at its close the vast multi-
tude retired in a silent, peaceful manner, and
all were happy in having spent the day in giving

and receiving those assurances which augur the
success of Democratic principles in old York by
a greatly added majority.

The President of the day Dr. HAM, of New-
field, presided in a manner at once becom-
ing and dignified, and won good opinions from
all. I have not space to speak of the nomi-
nations, more than that they were made in
harmony and unanimity of feeling, and will be
supported in a like spirit.

The multitude assembled, heard of the pas-
sage of the Bill authorizing a Constitutional
Treasury, and hailed the news with delight. It
was welcomed as a great measure of deliverance
to the Government and the people. The money
changers will no longer be permitted to profane
the Temple of liberty with their sordid arts.
The people's money will perform its proper and
legitimate functions with out being made to pay
tribute by the way to bankers, brokers and stock
jobbers.

I heard it declared and fully believe, that the
vast assembly this day met, variously estimat-
ed from two to three thousand, is but the bare
Democratic majority in York County. So my
I prove! and it may be proved easily in Sep-
tember and November. Old York will fill
up a battery of Democratic ballots, that Federal-
ism cannot get under or over. Excuse my
long letter, but I could not say less, and yet feel
to say more. I will however, not trespass fur-
ther on space and patience.

Yours, in the bonds of a common political
faith.

OLD YORK.

LATEST FROM ST. LOUIS—DARNES' CON-
FESSION.—A gentleman direct from St. Louis
was at our office yesterday who said that the
whole city was in the greatest fermentation
when he left, in consequence of a partial con-
fession of Darnes, implicating nearly a dozen
of the most prominent men there in the death
of Mr. Davis, late publisher of the Argos, which
has been playing for the space of two weeks.
He would own neither the reception nor prom-
ise of any money, but was forced into the des-
perate act with their full knowledge and advice
by the cry of "coward," which they raised
wherever they could meet him. They told him
that the word "today" in the Argos was intend-
ed for him, that he was too much of a coward
to notice it. This only proves him the greater
tool.—Chicago (Ill.) Democrat.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Sheffield, arrived at New York,
bringing London dates to the 4th and Liverpool
to the 5th ult.—two days later than before re-
ceived.

There was a savage riot at Limerick, in
Ireland, on the 1st of June. The people came
down in immense numbers, carrying poles with
leaves stuck on them, and shouting "down with
the forestallers." They seized a number of
carts and wagons, despoiled them of the vegeta-
bles and other provisions which they contained,
and then bundled 16 of them into the river.
A regiment of infantry could make no head
against the rioters, and they were not dispersed
until the artillery was brought to bear upon
them.

The report of the death of the King of Prus-
sia is suited by the London Times of June 4th
to have been premature.

New successes were continually announced
as having attended the movements of the Queen's
troops in Spain, and the war was evidently draw-
ing to a close.

Admiral Baudin was to proceed to Buenos
Ayres clothed with military and diplomatic
powers to terminate the differences with the
Argentine Republic.

The administration of the pompes funebres is
now preparing the coffin which is to receive at
St. Helena the mortal remains of Napoleon.—
It is to be of solid ebony, in the shape
of the ancient sarcophagi, and large enough
to enclose the coffin in which the imper-
or lies at St. Helena, so that his ashes may
not be disturbed. The funeral pall is in velvet,
strewn with gold bees, and bordered with a
great band of ermine; at each corner is to be
placed an eagle, embroidered in gold, and sur-
mounted with the imperial crown.

From the Liverpool Standard, June 5.

We perceive from our shipping intelligence
that the Thomas Coutts, which sailed from Clin-
ton on the 4th of February, had reached the
Cape of Good Hope, on her way to London.
She has brought intelligence that the Chinese
were determined to resist all attempts at accom-
modation excepting on their own terms. They
had purchased some European ships, with the
intention of arming and manning them for the
approaching war with Great Britain. The
next overland mail, which may daily be expect-
ed to reach England, will probably contain
some very important intelligence—to a much
later date.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.

WOULD hereby give notice to his friends, patrons,
and the public, that he has removed from Paris
Hill to SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE, where he
intends to continue the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Present residence at the small dwelling East
and nearest the Methodist Meeting House.
In this public announcement, I deem it an act of
justice to tender to my friends and patrons my sincere
gratitude and thanks for their past kindness towards me.
South Paris, July 3, 1840.

HENRY E. PRENTISS,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office
at Paris, Me., July 1, 1840.

Adams, Edward	Haddock, John L.
Bennet, Francis	Leitch, James J.
Besse, Alden	Low, Rev. Mr.
Brett, Luther	Murch, Joseph
Chase, Josiah	Post, Daniel
Cole, Abigail C.	Ramsdell, John
Felton, J. W.	Reed, Samuel
France, Ichabod N.	Sweet, Israel
Gray, Columbus	Smith, J.
Hobbs, Hiram	Town, Sarah T.
Hobbs, J. W.	Whittemore, Isaiah
	G. W. MILLET, P. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public
Sale, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of
August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of
Thomas Cracker in Paris, in said County, all the right,
title and interest, which David Foster of said County,
has in and to certain lands situated in said County,
and being the same which David Foster, on the 1st day
of December, 1838, conveyed to said Cracker, and which
said Cracker, on the same day, conveyed to said Foster,
to secure the payment of two hundred dollars.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh. R.
Paris, July 11, 1840.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public
Sale, on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of August
next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the inn of Jathony Bennett
in Paris, all the right, title and interest, which Joseph
Commins, Jr., of said Paris, has in and to certain tract or
parcel of land situated in said Paris, being one eighth of an
acre, more or less, particularly described in said Com-
mins' mortgage deed to Samuel J. Durfee, dated the
second day of September, A. D. 1836, and recorded in
the Oxford Registry of deeds, Book 45, page 453, to-
which reference is made. Said premises are the store
and lot formerly occupied by James Longley. Said prem-
ises were mortgaged to said Durfee, as above, for a sum
of nine hundred dollars & interest, from the date of said
mortgage.
ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Deft. Sh. R.
Paris, July 11, 1840.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY Virtue of License of the Judge of Probate, for the
County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue, on
Saturday, the fifteenth day of August next, at one o'clock,
P. M., some of the real estate of Jonathan Frost, of said
County, deceased, to wit: a parcel of land, situate in
said County, of the value of the value of said land, of
about one hundred acres, and being the same which
said Frost, on the 1st day of August, 1834, conveyed to
said Administratrix, and which said Administratrix, on
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